

BOWLING PRIZES AWARDED

Banquet Saturday Afternoon
Marked the Close of Season.

Officers Elected at the Annual Meeting of the State League—How the Clubs Finished, According to the Official Score.

The season in the Vermont State Bowling League had a whirlwind finish in this city at 1 o'clock Saturday morning when the Crescents of Barre captured the trophy cup from the Columbus, also of Barre, after two strenuous days when the four teams from Montpelier and Barre played the four Burlington teams at the Academy and Ethan Allen club alleys. The Columbus have led the league almost from the start, but the Crescents decided the supremacy. The Crescents have held the old State League cup and evidently did not intend to let it go out of their keeping.

The season began in Barre and Montpelier November 6 and each of the eight teams has played 10 games. The annual banquet of the Vermont State Bowling League was held Saturday afternoon at the Van Ness House. There was a full attendance of members and officers. President A. W. Daley awarded the prizes and presented the trophy cup.

The banquet was a social affair, with speaking of the bowling interest in bowling throughout the State. The Crescents again won the trophy cup and now have it permanently, as this is the third time they have taken it. The other prizes were awarded as follows: First prize for high average in 10 games, to the Crescents of Barre, at 150; second prize for highest number of strikes in 10 games to H. Nute of the Crescents at 60; third prize for five string record to J. J. Kennedy of the Lynwoods at 1,002; fourth prize for second highest average to A. W. Daley of the Capitals at 775; fifth prize for the highest single strike to H. O'Brien of the Capitals at 34; and sixth prize for the highest number of strikes in 10 games to the Crescents at 48.

At the close of the banquet the election of officers took place, resulting as follows: President, G. E. Whittey, Burlington; first vice-president, D. W. Smith of Barre; second vice-president, A. W. Daley of Montpelier; treasurer, E. W. Whittey of Burlington; secretary, H. A. Alexander of Barre; committee on rules and regulations, G. E. Whittey, D. W. Smith and A. W. Daley.

OFFICIAL SCORE

The official score of the different teams follows:

Team	W	L	P	C	H	S
Crescents	10	0	0	0	0	0
Columbus	4	6	0	0	0	0
Queen City	3	7	0	0	0	0
Lynwoods	3	7	0	0	0	0
Ethans	3	7	0	0	0	0
Capitals	3	7	0	0	0	0
Barre	3	7	0	0	0	0
Albans	3	7	0	0	0	0

The Columbus of Barre are first in the high string total with 2,506; Lynwoods second, 2,541; Queen City third, 2,502; Barre fourth, 2,501; Capitals fifth, 2,534; Crescents sixth, 2,578; Albans seventh, 2,543; Ethans eighth, 2,535.

A NOVA SCOTIA WEDDING.

Graduate Nurse from Mary Fletcher Married to Boston Business Man.

St. Matthew's Presbyterian Church at Clyde, Nova Scotia, was the scene of a very interesting event on Tuesday evening, Feb. 25, the ceremony being the marriage of Joan Nicoll, daughter of Dr. McDonald of that place, and Edwin Snow of East Boston. To the strains of the wedding march played by Miss Florence McKay, the bride entered with her father and was given in marriage under an arch of flowers decorated with maple leaves from which was suspended a wedding bell. She was attired in white silk, empire style, with veil and carried a bouquet of white carnations and maiden hair ferns. Miss Kathleen McDonald, a sister of the bride, acted as bridesmaid. She wore pink and white and carried a bouquet of pink carnations. The groom supported the groom. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. G. W. Miller, the double ring service being used. Immediately after the ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride. They left amid a shower of rice and many good wishes for nuptial and vicinities.

The bride's going-away dress was of grey broadcloth with hat to match, with massive plume. The bride is a graduate nurse of the Mary Fletcher hospital in this city and the groom a prominent business man of East Boston.

They will be at home to their friends at 13 Winthrop street, East Boston.

FERGUSON-OAKES.

New York Lawyer Comes to Burlington for a Bride.

The marriage of Miss Edith C. Oakes, daughter of Mrs. George C. Oakes of this city, to Leslie C. Ferguson of New York city, took place at the Unitarian Church Saturday morning at ten o'clock, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Charles J. Staples, in the presence of a large number of friends. The church was decorated with palms barked about the pulpit and acanthus tastefully arranged in the aisles.

After Florence H. Miller of Boston was read of bonds and Burton R. Miller of Boston was read of bonds. The bride and groom, both of the groom, acted as bridesmaid. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Charles J. Staples, in the presence of a large number of friends. The church was decorated with palms barked about the pulpit and acanthus tastefully arranged in the aisles.

SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by this Little Pill.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

Getters Little Pills.

Small Pills. Small Dose. Small Price.

Small Pills. Small Dose. Small Price.

Small Pills. Small Dose. Small Price.

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Small Pills. Small Dose. Small Price.

CRYING FOR HELP

Lots of It in Burlington But Daily Growing Less.

The kidneys cry for help. Not an organ in the whole body so delicately constructed. Not one so important to health. The kidneys are the filters of the blood. When they fail the blood becomes foul and poisonous.

There can be no health where there is poisoned blood.

Backache is one of the first indications of kidney trouble.

It is the kidneys' cry for help. Head it.

Doan's Kidney Pills are what is wanted.

Are you what overworked kidneys need.

They strengthen and invigorate the kidneys.

help them to do their work; never fail to cure any case of kidney disease.

Read the proof from a Burlington citizen.

T. H. Murphy, Capitalist, Sherwood House, Burlington, Vt., says: "My experience with Doan's Kidney Pills has been highly satisfactory and I take pleasure in recommending them. They proved to be very effective in ridding me of a lameness in my back and restoring my kidneys to a healthy condition."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Doan's Kidney Pills, Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.

match and carried a large bunch of English violets. After the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served to the bride and relatives at the home of the bride's mother on Leominster street.

Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson left on the noon train for a wedding trip through the South and upon their return they will reside in New York city, where Mr. Ferguson is a partner of the law firm of Parsons, Messer, and Mortimer Ferguson of New York city.

Among those present from out of town were Mr. and Mrs. Julius M. Ferguson of New York city, Miss Alice O. Miller of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. Guy P. Lamson of Randolph, Mrs. Roy S. Morse of Woodstock, Mass., and Mortimer Ferguson of New York city.

APPROPRIATE IN FRANCE.

The Le Bonheur Building, situated on a wharf below the Seine River, Paris, France, was recently roofed with our Compo-roof roofing. Samples free. Strong Hardware Co., Burlington, Vt.

FIGHTING TUBERCULOSIS.

Series of Public Meetings to Open with One in Burlington.

By act of the recent Legislature, the work heretofore performed by the State commission on tuberculosis has been placed upon the board of health. This board has planned several public meetings in connection with an exhibit relating to the various phases of the anti-tuberculosis work. It is hoped to make these meetings instructive, as well as interesting, and we venture to hope that we may even arouse some enthusiasm in the State anti-tuberculosis crusade.

The exhibit which the board has gathered, relates to the distribution of tuberculosis at home, in Vermont, and throughout the world, and illustrates in a graphic way the various factors in the cause of the disease and the methods now universally adopted against it. This exhibit will appeal to such as might not be reached by lectures or literature and will be especially interesting to school children.

It is expected to have the exhibit open for public inspection in each place several days and in each place the board hopes to have one or more public meetings at which addresses will be made by the various speakers.

The first of these general public meetings will be held in Burlington on Tuesday evening, March 23, at 8 o'clock, at the Lyceum building, when the exhibit will be open to inspection and the speaker will be Dr. J. H. Blackmar.

The exhibit will be open to inspection at the Lyceum building, 100 North Main street, from 10 o'clock to 10 o'clock.

LIQUOR LICENSE FEES.

Plan by Which State May Not Get All the Revenue.

The amended charter of the city of Burlington contains a provision which, taken advantage of, will serve as an act to the license fee, which will be the revenue from liquor licenses now away from the town and cities so voting into the State treasury.

Paragraph xlv of section 45 of the charter empowers the city council to license houses, keepers of saloons, retailing houses, billiard saloons, billiard tables, bowling alleys, places of amusement, and auctioneers, or to tax for same for the purpose of revenue, under such regulations as shall be prescribed therefor; and all moneys paid for licenses or taxes shall belong to said city and be paid into the city treasury.

It has been suggested that this paragraph will afford the relief desired, that if the city votes "yes" the license commission might fix license fees at the minimum amounts and that the city council could then impose an additional fee. The charter leaves the amount of the tax to be imposed entirely to the discretion of the city council.

VESTS FOR SMART GOWNS.

Heavy Linen Huck with All-Over Embroidery Is Fashionable.

This is decidedly a season of trimmings, and the smart little vests that are worn with anything from a shirt-waist suit to an elaborate costume are almost a necessity. The hand-embroidered ones and those made of rich brocades and silks are far beyond the reach of many of us, and yet a vest we must have. They come in all shapes and sizes, from those that are tight-fitting to the little separate front pieces that may be tucked in any open coat.

As patterns may be obtained for almost any shape, the making up of the embroidered material is a simple matter. Linen huck, in a heavy weave, is used for the foundation, and either heavy rope silk or mercerized cotton may be used for the stitching.

The work is done by running the embroidery cotton under the threads provided in the huck to form a pattern. The heavier the embroidery cotton or silk, the more effective is the stitch, especially if a more or less all-over pattern is used.—The Delinquent.

BADLY ARRANGED.

An enlisted man at the post at Fort Leavenworth was not long ago ordered to the range for the first time for target drill. Out of twenty-one chances the newcomer made never a hit.

"You've missed the target every time. What's the matter?" exclaimed an officer.

"Well, sir," answered the recruit, "I don't know, but the only reason I can think of at present is that the person who set up my target hasn't placed it in a straight line from here—Burrhead's works."

TWO YEARS FOR FULLER

Hardwick Man Sent to Government Penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga.

Grand Jury in United States Court Reported 23 True Bills—Adjournment Taken to March 10 at Brattleboro.

The February term of the United States circuit and district courts was adjourned Saturday morning, to reconvene in Brattleboro, March 10. The grand jury, which had been in session since Tuesday, made its report through Foreman C. S. Dana of New Haven. Twenty-three true bills were found and five were not found. None of the indicted parties was under arrest except Leon C. Fuller of Hardwick.

Fuller is the respondent in the St. Johnsbury obscene postal card case. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to serve two years at hard labor in the government penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga. He was taken to Rutland Saturday afternoon by Deputy Marshal F. H. Chapman and will be taken later to the Atlanta institution. Fuller is the first prisoner committed from Vermont to an institution outside of the State. A law became operative about a year and a half ago providing that long-term prisoners be sent to the government penitentiaries. Short-term prisoners serve their sentences in the State institutions, as formerly.

Fuller's case attracted attention from the fact that he was arrested upon complaint of Anthony Comstock of New York. Mr. Comstock testified before the grand jury to the case last Wednesday. Fuller has been in confinement at St. Johnsbury and was brought to Brattleboro to stand trial.

"What law will?" in attendance at Brattleboro, March 22, when hearings will be commenced in the several cases set for trial.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Humane Officers Visit Colchester Farm and Avert Stock Neglect.

Humane Agent John Fuller recently received several complaints regarding conditions on the Burrows farm near Colchester, and, after a visit to the place, Joseph Myers, to have better care of the stock. This morning, Fuller was not needed, for when the officer was called Feb. 24—complained by Lawyer Allen Martin of Essex and a photographer, he found the stock in a pitiable state.

There are 24 head of cattle on the farm and some of them were so emaciated that they had to be lifted up by the men in order to be photographed. There were also two horses and a yearling calf which were also in a sad condition. The calf was so weak that the men were obliged to hold it up by the hind legs and to be photographed. One horse was suffering from a disease and the other was suffering from a disease.

One of the officers of the humane society, who was with the officer, was of the opinion that it was suffering with the mange. The cows which led out of the barn drank of the refuse water which they found in small pools near the manure. The farm was practically without any hay or other feed for the stock and the only food that the officer saw was a very low grade of bedding which was used for hay. The barn and other buildings appeared to be in good condition but the main complaint seemed to be that the stock were deprived of proper food. Mr. Fuller states that prosecutions will follow.

MEETING OF BANKERS.

State Association Formed and a Banquet Enjoyed in This City Thursday.

About 50 bankers from all parts of Vermont met at the Y. M. C. A. building Thursday afternoon and organized the Vermont State Bankers' association.

The meeting was called to order at 2 o'clock by H. L. Ward of the Burlington Trust company, chairman of the committee appointed to call an informal meeting of bankers at Montpelier last fall, when the matter of forming a State organization was discussed. Mr. Ward stated that the committee had addressed 16 bankers and had 45 favorable replies, four unfavorable, and 51 who did not respond. The meeting was addressed by E. E. Penneworth of New York, secretary of the American Bankers' association, who spoke along the lines of association work.

The following officers were elected: President—H. L. Ward of Burlington. Vice-president—C. E. Chapman of Woodstock.

Secretary—H. T. Butler of Burlington. Treasurer—D. L. Wells of New York.

Executive council—For one year, E. H. Farrington of Brandon, John Branch of St. Albans, A. W. Ferrin of Montpelier; for two years, I. A. Gibson of Bennington, H. P. Field of Rutland, C. H. Stearns of Johnson, H. C. Goad of Northfield.

A constitution and by-laws were adopted, both being modeled after the constitution and by-laws of the Michigan State Bankers' association.

At seven o'clock in the evening 49 of the members of the association sat down to a dinner tendered by the directors and officers of the Burlington Trust company and served in the assembly hall of the Ethan Allen club. Judge R. C. Mower, a director of the Burlington Trust company, acted as toastmaster and the principal speaker was Mr. Penneworth who gave the address in the afternoon. Remarks were also made by E. C. Williams of Newport, the State bank commissioner, C. P. Smith, president of the Burlington Savings bank, H. M. McFarland of Hyde Park and Senator W. E. Scott of Brandon, followed by a general discussion and outline of the work which it is hoped the State organization will accomplish.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Seven States Represented at District Convention Thursday Evening.

The fourth annual convention of district number four, Knights of Pythias, was held Thursday in the hall in the narrow block, over 15 at 12 o'clock to the banquet. Twenty lodges located in seven States were represented. The lodges represented in this district were Pierpont Lodge, McKinley Lodge, Bethel Lodge, Mt. Mansfield Lodge, Lawton Lodge and Champlain Lodge. The other lodges which were represented were situated in every State in New England and in New York State. In connection with the convention the 47th anniversary of the order was celebrated.

The ceremonies opened with the exaltation of the rank of knight in full ceremonial form, the officers of Champlain Lodge occupying the chairs. This

Headache, Backache, Sideache, A Worn-out Feeling.

These are especially women's afflictions. They are caused by irregular working of some of the functions of the body. It is of the utmost importance to every woman to know that there is no medicine so valuable for her, so helpful, so strengthening, as

Lane's Family Medicine

(called also Lane's Tea)

This tonic-laxative is a great blood purifier and is the favorite regulating medicine of old and young. All druggists sell it in 50c. and 25c. packages.

was followed by the explanation of the secret work by Past Grand Chancellor C. K. Tyler.

At eleven o'clock a beautiful banquet was served by the Pythian Sisters, music being furnished by The Pythian orchestra. Speeches were made by Grand Chancellor W. A. MacDonald of Bellows Falls, Past Grand Chancellors C. M. Willey of Barre, P. J. Cowles and C. K. Tyler and others.

DEATH OF MRS. J. N. HOOD.

As Miss Gertrude Hall She Was an Accomplished Burlington Girl.

Mrs. J. Nelson Hood, formerly Mrs. Gertrude E. Hall, died Thursday at the Spaulding sanitarium of meningitis. She was the daughter of George A. and Josephine Sheild Hall of this city and was born at Chelsea May 2, 1878. Her parents moved to Burlington in 1883 and Mrs. Hood resided here until her marriage. She was a graduate of the Burlington high school in the class of 1897 and of Smith College at Northampton, Mass., in 1901. She possessed a charming voice and studied vocal music in New York from 1901 to 1904. As a member of the Kliffa club, she was prominent in the social life of Burlington until her marriage to Mr. Hood December 28, 1905, since when she had lived at Richmond Hill, 1, I. Mrs. Hood is survived by her husband and a son, three weeks old. She also leaves a sister, Mrs. Sam Sparhawk.

If the Baby Is Cutting Teeth

Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Dr. H. H. Blackmar's Soothing Syrup for Children's Teething. It softens the child, settles the gums, always all pain, cures wind colic and the baby's cry. It is a sure cure for Diarrhea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

FIVE SENSES NOT ENOUGH.

Our Sense of Consciousness Is Limited and Shuts Out Many Vibrations.

Between the vibrations that we call "electricity" and the vibrations that we call "heat," we imagine there must be other vibrations filling up the gap; but we do not know, simply because we have no senses that can comprehend them. The spectrum is just such a little scale. Before the darkest red as the lower end, we cannot see at the other end, as the vibrations get faster and faster through the orange, the blue and the violet, is another unknown gap. That is, we cannot see it. But surely the vibrations are there. Some of them, for instance, that we have never seen and never can see, mark their presence on a photographic plate. And this same science may be used as an analogy to describe spiritual phenomena. Just as there are limits at either end of the scale of vibrations beyond which our own senses cannot tell us anything, so may there be psychic forces at work beyond the limits of our consciousness. These are seemingly supernatural to us when we witness them. But the vibrations really are no more supernatural than the X-ray that pierces the solid body, or the invisible ultra-violet ray that makes the photographic plate.—The Delinquent.

RADIO-THOR KILLS CANCER.

Dr. F. H. Blackmar Gives More Details of Remarkable New Discovery.

Dr. F. H. Blackmar of Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, has given further details of the discovery of "radio-thor," which was made public at New Orleans by Dr. E. S. Bailey, also of Hahnemann Medical College. Dr. Bailey was associated with Dr. Bailey in making experiments.

Some of our most curious experiments with the new substance," said Dr. Blackmar, "was the taking of a photograph through a stove lid on which some radio-thor had been spread. The powerful rays of this element enabled the light to pass through the iron plate, thus permitting a photograph of a number of pennies and other articles on the opposite side."

"Its basis is pitchblende, but with this element are mingled others whose names I do not care to disclose at this time. Some of them are so rare that we keep them in a safe deposit vault. The new element, while far from being inexpensive, will be within the reach of everybody who needs it for treatment. Its action is as efficient as that of radium. There is not enough radium in the whole world to treat all the people who need its curative properties."

"The therapeutic value of our radio-thor or thorad-X has been established beyond question in the 14 months that we have been using it for the treatment of disease. It never has failed to give relief, and in many cases it has cured. Some of the diseases on which it acts successfully are cancer, tuberculosis of the skin, ulcers, birthmarks, and nervous affections. It says are as effective as those of radium, although it does not act so quickly. Its moderate action keeps it from being dangerously caustic, as radium is likely to be when in the hands of unskilled persons."

"It has the same selective power as radium; that is, it seems to act only on tissues which are diseased, having no effect on healthy tissues. This power, which has been well deserved by Sir Frederick Treves in a recent article, is truly able to explain."

AN OPINION VENTURED.

"Do you believe that ignorance is never bliss?" asked the erudite girl.

"I never studied the question," answered Miss Chapman, "but I should say that a young person who doesn't know the difference between holly and mistletoe would have a decided advantage at a Christmas party.—Washington Star."

POSTOFFICE S. VIN'S BANKS

Many Persons in and Out of Congress Object to Paternalistic Feature—What Is Proposed.

The Washington correspondent of the Brooklyn Eagle writes his paper as follows:

The campaign for the establishment of postal savings banks, which has been carried on so aggressively for nearly two years by some of the officials of the Roosevelt administration, is coming in contact with growing sentiment against centralizing so many governmental activities here at the national capital. In the estimation of many public men the opposition to the savings bank plan, based on the unwelcome suggestion of the centralization idea, is fundamental.

An examination of the substitute savings bank bill just reported in the Senate by Senator Carter of Montana, convinces many congressmen that their constituents, when they fully understand what is proposed by the legislation, will be against it. If the Carter bill should become a law there would be established here at the capital a board of trustees composed of the secretary of treasury, the postmaster general, the attorney general and two members appointed by the President, who would have complete control of the postal savings bank system. The two members appointed by the President would receive a salary of \$20,000 each.

"All regulations for the receipt, transmission, custody, investment and repayment of money deposited at postal savings depositories" would be prescribed by this board of trustees. Under the law every postoffice in the United States which is authorized to issue money orders would become a savings bank depository to receive deposits from the public. Opponents of the proposed legislation point out that the effect of the system would be to encourage the public in every city, town and hamlet to make the board of trustees here at Washington its banker in the estimation of men who are skeptical about the wisdom of such legislation.

There are some good arguments in favor of postal savings banks; they would encourage saving, but do we want to introduce such a paternalistic system in the United States? Do we want to offer this inducement for every community to curtail its surplus money to the local postoffice and turn it over to Uncle Sam to be sent—where?

The proposed law provides that every depository shall forward his deposit book to the postmaster general at Washington once a year, or within 30 days after the anniversary of the first deposit made, for examination and entry of the amount of interest due. Another provision is that every postmaster shall certify the postmaster general of every depository made. There are, perhaps, wise regulations, say men who oppose the plan, but they feel that there is no call for the building up of such an intricate government machine to handle the surplus money of the people, when there are banks in every community in the country. The substitute bill contains some provisions designed to meet the objections of senators and representatives as to the banks that were to be recognized in depositing the money after it has reached the postoffice depository. Under the original bill only national banks could handle the money. This section in the substitute bill reads:

"Postal savings funds received under the provisions of this act and the regulations prescribed hereunder may be deposited in any solvent bank or banks in the neighborhood in which the funds are received at a rate of interest not less than two and one-fourth per cent. per annum, the board of trustees of the Washington, boards taking from such bank or banks such security for deposits as they may deem necessary to insure the safety of the same." It will be noticed that the provision for putting the money into local banks is not imperative; the board of trustees sitting here at Washington would say whether one of the banks at Plainfield should have the use of the money deposited in the Plainfield postoffice. Some members of Congress are in doubt as to whether local banks would care to pay two and one-fourth per cent. for the trouble of being in the communicating with Washington, and the furnishing of security for the safe return of the fund. This same section of the new bill provides that "such funds be deposited with the treasurer of the United States, who shall be the treasurer of said board of trustees and may be withdrawn from the deposit upon their order for payment to depositors; or for investment (first) in bonds or other securities of the United States, or (second) in bonds or other securities in which investment of the funds of savings banks is authorized by the State in which the deposits were received."

Opponents of the proposed legislation declare that the bill as changed does not meet the objection that, in practice, the money of the people, if put into these government depositories, would be sent out of the country, which contributed it, and will, in the end, be used by the speculators in the East. For instance, it is pointed out there is no provision preventing a local bank which received the deposits from a particular postoffice sending the money to a larger city for speculative purposes, and no obstacle in the way of the bank of the larger city sending the money on to New York for the use of Wall Street. Many persons who have studied the proposed legislation are quite confident that in times of prosperity the postal savings bank would be a fine thing for the speculative banks of the East; and it might be a good thing for them in times of adversity.

Apparently there is no great popular demand for such depositories. A good many communities out West which have taken the pains to look into the subject are petitioning Congress not to pass the Carter bill or anything establishing such banks. Such communities, apparently, foresee the possibility of such a system draining the town and country about for the benefit of speculators in some other parts of the country.

A good many public men are suggesting that instead of taking up this paternalistic idea of postal savings banks the members of Congress should interest themselves in the movement to obtain better banking laws for the States and for the nation. It is pointed out that there is no lack of banking facilities now.

There is lack of confidence in banks in some localities, and it is this lack of confidence, public men say, which en-



An aching back is instantly relieved by an application of Sloan's Liniment

This liniment takes the place of massage and is better than sticky plasters. It penetrates—without rubbing—through the skin and muscular tissue right to the bone, quickens the blood, relieves congestion, and gives permanent as well as temporary relief.

Sloan's Liniment

has no equal as a remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, or any pain or stiffness in the muscles or joints.

Price 25c., 50c., and \$1.00.

Dr. Earl S. Sloan, Easton, Mass., U. S. A.

Sloan's liniment on horses, cattle, sheep and poultry sent free.

exactly what we want. And, also, we rarely want what we thought we wanted, after we have it. Nevertheless, the dreams of the world, such as they are, are dreams and mine are no exception. And the regular shoe and retortories and tramps and professions, which are all about us, show us the way. We are the answer—giving the world what it wants by saving money, not by factoring, distributing. Get in on the showing what you can do as a maker of dreams come true, and the world will quickly respond and your work will become a reality.—The Delin